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of pronunciations are carefully indicated, as in *clerk, contrite, desiccate, Elizabethan, imbecile, levant, prow, reverie*, and many others. The revised orthography has not been used, and scientific etymology has been attempted. The latter omission needs no explanation, but one might well be curious to learn the views which in the former case have prompted so conservative a course. Perchance these views may be given in the Supplement, which has not yet appeared.

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### SPANISH LITERATURE.

*La gesta del Cid* Raccolte e Ordinate dal Prof. ANTONIO RESTORI. Milano: Hoepli. 1890. 8vo, pp. 272.

THIS is "una cretostomazia speciale delle opere e dei documenti spagnoli concernenti il Cid." In addition to many extracts from the 'Poema del Cid,'—about a third of the entire poem is given, the various passages being connected by a running analysis,—Restori has here collected a large quantity of material from sources that are not easily accessible. As no text of the 'Poema' has appeared since that of Vollmöller (1879), which is long since out of print, this part of Restori's book will serve a very useful purpose.

In addition, the volume contains extracts from the 'Cronica Rimada,' the romances, poems, dramas and novels in which the Cid material has been treated in Spanish literature; the whole being followed by a good glossary and an index of proper names.

However excellent the Chrestomathy of Restori may be in other respects, his method of scansion of the 'Poema' certainly seems remarkable. The measure he has used may not be intended for the eye, but the question is, will it adopt itself to the ear? It would have been very interesting, if, in his Introduction, Restori had again briefly given his views about the metre of the poem, as his article in the *Propugnatore*, to which he refers, is not easily within reach. Of this part of his work Baist says:

"die metrische Auffassung ist die unhaltbarste, welche noch dem Denkmal entgegen gebracht worden ist."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Literaturblatt*, December 1891, col. 411.

Much has been written upon the versification of the 'Cid,' the latest article that has appeared being by Cornu in his "Études sur le Poème du Cid," in the 'Études Romanes dédiées à Gaston Paris.'<sup>2</sup> Here Cornu comes back to the opinion expressed by Pidal forty years ago, that the 'Poema del Cid' is written in the measure of the old *romances*. Baist does not think that Cornu has proven his theory, nor does he think that the alexandrine is the basis of the poem. Cornu, p. 420, says:

"On peut donner plusieurs preuves que le vers de quatorze syllabes, coupé en deux moitiés par les éditeurs de romances, est aussi celui du P. du Cid, quoique, dans l'état où il nous est parvenu, la versification y soit excessivement maltraitée."

The weakest of these proofs, Cornu continues, is that which may be deduced from the verses "which remained safe and sound in the not very faithful memory of Per Abbat," and he gives a number of fourteen syllable verses: all in all, such sound verses make up about one third of the whole poem. A better proof, he says, may be found in the 'Cronica Rimada,' "but the best proof of all to establish that the verse of fourteen syllables is that employed by the poet, we find in the half-verses which contain proper names,"

of which he gives a classified list. Such are:

Peso [eut] a Albardiaz. 2042.

El castiello de Alcoçer. 569.

Pesa a los de Alcoçer. 861, etc.

Whatever view of the metre of the 'Poema del Cid' may be taken, it is certainly impossible, in the present corrupt state of the text,—the MSS. in the opinion of Prof. Baist being of the fourteenth century,—to force the thirty-seven hundred odd verses into any uniform measure.

A few examples of Restori's method are subjoined:

De los sos oïos tan | fuerte mientre lorando. 1.

E sin falcones e | sin adtores mudados. 5.

Los de dentro non les | quieren tornar palabra. 36.

Myo Çid Ruy Diaz, el | que en buen ora çinxo espada. 58.

Non lo conpra ca el | se lo avie consigo. 67.

Ya lo vedes que | el rrey le a ayrado. 114.

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<sup>2</sup> Paris, Bouillon, 1891.